

# OUT & About



The Pacific Region  
Outreach Newsletter



## Theme: Indigenous People

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**Upcoming Themes:**  
Winter — Grants  
Spring — Public Use  
Summer — Water  
Fall — Land Protection

## Forest Plan Sparks Partnership

*Service and Tribes collaborate on restoration projects*

By Alan Wetzel

The letter opened with "It's Done! I should build a "thank you" form letter for you guys." After constructing a bridge and two fish-friendly culverts, and enhancing habitat for a federally threatened plant, it was gratifying to see our combined efforts recognized and acknowledged by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon (Tribes).

Over the past five years, the Service's Oregon State Office has worked hard to promote an active partnership with the Tribes through

the Jobs In The Woods Program and the Endangered Species Act.

The Jobs In The Woods Program, part of the Northwest Forest Plan initiated in 1994, directs the Service to provide employment and training opportunities to former timber community workers in the process of implementing watershed restoration projects on non-federal lands. It's a win-win program that benefits resources and people alike.

Members of the Tribes saw this as an opportunity to get some help in improving fish habitat on tribal lands. Their proposal ranked high in the selection process, in part because of the Tribes' commitment of in-kind and cost-share resources.

The Tribes explained that their project was guided both by economics and their traditional respect for life and living things. Service staff worked hard to be sensitive to these issues throughout



Photo by: USFWS

*Restored stream channel and new bridge  
at Agency Creek*

See **FOREST ...** Page 2

## Healing a Maui Reserve

*Native Hawaiians restore flora, fauna, and sacred sites*

By Michael Richardson

Visitors to Maui are often so engaged by the island's beauty that most are unaware that all is not perfect in paradise! Native vegetation in some areas has been sorely degraded by feral animals. In some cases, the damage has occurred at temples and burial sites sacred to Hawaii's indigenous people.

An unusual partnership has formed to reverse this trend in West Maui's 7,500-acre Kahikinui Forest Reserve, located on the southern flank of Haleakala Mountain. The Kahikinui Forest Partnership is the beginning of a multi-generation effort to prevent further degradation and

restore native flora and fauna in the area. Many listed and candidate species will benefit from this project.

The reserve is owned and managed by native Hawaiians, who have united as the Kahikinui Forest Partnership Working Group (KFPWG). Their mission, so simply and powerfully stated, is "To unite all Native Hawaiians and others to share in the vision that the great Ahupua'a (land to sea community) of Kahikinui can be brought back to its former natural splendor, that all its forests (Na Wao) will be protected and restored; that its Temples

See **RESTORING ...** Page 12

# OUT & About

Out & About is published quarterly for Region 1 Fish and Wildlife Service employees.

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## SUBMISSIONS

We welcome your submissions to **Out & About**. Regular sections in the newsletter are:

Feature Articles  
Case Studies  
Outreach Accomplishments  
Trainings & Workshops  
Announcements  
Q & A  
Letters to the Editor  
Outreach Resources

Articles should be submitted by E-mail or 3-1/2 inch floppy and run 150 to 500 words. Gear writing to newsletter style; avoid technical jargon. Photos welcome. Publication is not guaranteed, though every effort will be made to use submissions.

Submit articles to Jeanne Clark:  
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## SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Spring	April 1
Summer	May 15
Fall	August 15
Winter	November 15

Out & About has received U.S. Department of the Interior and Fish and Wildlife Service DI-550 approval.

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## REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

# Building Trust

*The key to outreach and Native American relationships.*

By Rick Coleman

*"Fear is the greatest culprit of conflict with Tribes."*

Deborah Juarez,

Washington Governor Gary Locke's Native American Liaison

Trust is a critical element in all communications. The greater the trust between people, the greater the ease in sharing and accepting the full scope of ideas, concerns, hopes, and dreams. Even when there is not agreement, all will still benefit from the open exchange and synergy of thoughts. Trust banishes fear of people, ideas, beliefs, and ways of life different from our own.

What does trust have to do with outreach? Everything! Arriving at shared goals and expectations — a goal of outreach — is impossible without trust.

With Native American issues, trust is also a responsibility. Federal Indian policy and the trust responsibility are derived from the special legal and political relationship between the Tribes and the Federal government. This unique political and legal relationship is rooted in American history. It is often broadly expressed in terms of legal duties, moral obligations, and expectations that arise from that history.

Recent Presidential memoranda and Secretarial orders affirm and outline Interior agency responsibilities to ensure that the trust resources of each tribe and individual Indians are "identified, conserved and protected."

Our relationship, government to government, with each Tribe must be built on both forms of trust. As a federal agency, it is critical that we recognize the unique nature of each of the hundreds of Indian Tribes and reservations. The general rules of Federal Indian law must be applied to facts (and history) differing greatly from tribe to tribe. Tribes also vary in organization and complexity of resource management.

Nevertheless, we share many conservation challenges that would benefit from pursuing a cooperative approach. To achieve this, we must work at understanding their unique perspectives. We must appreciate that their priorities may be different than the Fish and Wildlife Service's.

Fulfilling the purpose of our federal trust responsibility to Tribes challenges us to invest more effort and to be more creative and flexible in building a relationship. It demands that we do good outreach to understand and create shared goals and expectations for our natural resources.

It requires that we build trust.

*Rick Coleman is the assistant regional director for External Affairs.*

## Forest...

Continued from Page 1

the process. The result? A successful working relationship and new fish access to more than 10 miles of fishery habitat.

The success also prompted the Tribes to consider other projects; two more proposals have been successfully completed. Formal watershed restoration agreements have now been signed by the Service and Tribes.

Much of this has been accomplished fairly simply, through site visits, phone calls, letters, faxes, and emails. The Tribes have advertised the projects extensively and promoted Service participation through their website, on-site signage, and tours. The projects are featured on the OSO Jobs in the

Woods website and were further recognized with a framed certificate of appreciation presented to the tribal elders by Anne Badgley, Regional Director, and Benjamin Tuggle, Chief of the Division of Habitat Conservation.

The Tribes' most recent letter closed with "Once again, thank you and we look forward to working with you in the future." It appears that the "future" is now, as more projects are already being developed.

*Alan Wetzel is a fish and wildlife biologist in the Oregon State Office.*

# Native Plants and Native Heritage 🔍

*Local Tribe weaves memories from refuge vegetation*

By Carla D. Burnside

When most people visit Malheur NWR they are searching for an elusive bird, admiring the landscape, or enjoying the solitude. When members of the Burns Paiute Tribe look at the refuge's lush vegetation, they see baskets, boats, mats, duck decoys, and the opportunity to share a part of their heritage with their children and grandchildren. These cultural traditions have offered an outstanding opportunity to build a meaningful relationship with the Tribe, and to occasionally incorporate tribal activities into outreach.

Our now-positive relationship with the members of Burns Paiute Tribe did not begin under ideal conditions. In the late 1980s, literally dozens of human burials washed out of graves on Malheur Lake. As a result, refuge and regional staff embarked on an extended period of delicate negotiations with the Tribe to determine how these burials should be handled. Following the negotiations, the refuge staff

realized that they had begun a relationship with the Tribe which now spans more than a decade.

One of the most enjoyable aspects of this relationship has been the presence of Tribal members on the refuge, gathering plants for traditional uses. They collect cattails, tules, and willows from edges of ponds, canals, and roadsides and are able to find plants that are clean, unpolluted and easily accessible. Tribal members then transform the plants into baskets, mats, tule boats, and duck decoys. Construction techniques are shared with younger members of the Tribe, refuge staff, and often with the public during heritage celebrations.

This activity is allowed under a special use permit, which lists the collection area and stipulates that plants are to be used for noncommercial or educational purposes. Tribal members are directed to areas of the refuge where their activities will not disturb wildlife. They gather cattails and tules in

late summer and early fall, before water levels are raised, which also makes them very accessible. They take willow shoots in the early spring before songbirds begin nesting or, in the fall, when most birds are moving south to winter. In one instance, their willow gathering was timed to occur during canal maintenance.

Consulting and negotiating over burial remains may be the first reason we interact with Native Americans on many refuges. Don't let it be the last! The gifted weavers and artifact makers of the Burns Paiute Tribe are a welcome presence at Malheur NWR. It is a pleasure to see them using national wildlife refuge resources to teach their children about their heritage and relationship with nature. When these skills and knowledge are shared, it clearly enriches the experiences of the refuge staff and visitors.

*Carla D. Burnside is a refuge archeologist at Malheur National Wildlife Refuge.*

*"When these skills and knowledge are shared, it clearly enriches the experiences of the refuge staff and visitors."*



Photos by Carla Burnside, USFWS

*Young Burns Paiute Tribe members tie bunches of tules with cattail ropes.*



*Tribal members compare first attempts at making tule duck decoys.*



# Tribe Helps Restore Fish Run

*Hatchery supports Native American traditions*

By Dan Sorensen

By the late 1960s, salmon and steelhead had all but disappeared from Washington's Makah Indian Reservation. Returning fall chinook had dwindled to barely 150 adults.

The Makah Tribe asked Congress for help in restoring the once-flourishing runs. Congress authorized the Makah National Fish Hatchery, located within Makah tribal lands, making the Service and Tribe instant partners in restoration.

The hatchery opened in 1981. It took 15 years to boost return numbers but in 1996, fish were finally available for tribal harvest. The Tribe has similar hopes to jointly restore Waatch River salmon runs.

The hatchery also raises Coho salmon and steelhead, which are the basis of subsistence, ceremonial, commercial, and sport fisheries for the Tribe. Chinook, Coho, and steelhead are likewise raised at the Tribe's Educkett Creek facility for planting, and are imprinted to return to this facility.

Together, the Service and the Makah Tribe are restoring native fisheries. The Tribe and hatchery staff are in constant contact during critical periods to ensure both adequate returns for spawning and upstream passage



Photo by: USFWS

*Tribe and hatchery make each spawner count!*

and an optimum harvest for the Tribe. During an annual steering committee meeting, Service and tribal biologists establish and review production goals, important issues, and guidelines for hatchery operations.

Good communication has been the foundation of the program's success. It has also paved the way for cooperation on road maintenance, outreach, employment of tribal members, and discussion of future projects, such as a net pen in Neah Bay to establish a chinook run and a chinook sport fishery in Makah Bay.

*Dan Sorensen is a supervisory fishery biologist at the Makah National Fish Hatchery.*

## Upcoming Events

### Morro Bay Winter Bird Festival

**When:** January 12-15  
**Where:** The Inn at Morro Bay, CA  
**Contact:** Morro Bay Chamber of Commerce  
800/231-0592

### San Diego Bay Bird Festival

**When:** February 8-11  
**Where:** San Diego, CA  
**Contact:** 619/429-5378  
[www.flite-tours.com/birdfest.htm](http://www.flite-tours.com/birdfest.htm)

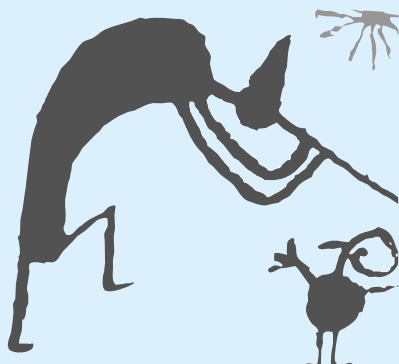
## RESOURCES: Displays, Exhibits, and Publications

<http://www.bluemountain.com/eng/nativeamer/Native Amer.html>

Lots of interesting information about Native Americans, including quizzes and books.

<http://www.cowboy.net/native/NATIVE AMERICAN GENEALOGY>

Includes information about Tribes.



[http://www.geocities.com/saponi\\_27870/](http://www.geocities.com/saponi_27870/)  
United Council of Tribes.

<http://www.whisperingwind.com>  
Native American publication.

<http://www.rtcomputer.com>  
Has southwest and Native American clip art for sale.

<http://www.samsilverhawk.com>  
A source for Native American clip art, with some for free.

<http://www.enature.com>  
This is the first comprehensive site for nature lovers, outdoor enthusiasts, etc. More than 4,000 species and 10,000 web pages of wildlife species descriptions and photographs, complete with powerful search engine.

<http://www.naturserve.org>  
A searchable database with more than 50,000 plants, animals, and ecological communities developed by the Association for Biodiversity Information.

## Cultivating Tribal Partnerships

*Regional office can help with meetings and planning*

By Scott Aikin

**I**t's my job, as your Native American liaison, to help you work effectively with all Tribes in the region, both those that are federally recognized and those that are not. Your success relies on your ability to develop and enhance positive relationships.

Good relationships must begin on a solid foundation. To successfully interact with Native Americans, you must fully understand the laws and policies that guide our relations with tribal communities.

This is not as dry as it sounds! I have developed some digital presentations that make understanding Native American laws, tribal treaty rights, and policies easier. I can bring these presentations to your field station and help you better understand how the unique trust responsibility between the Federal government and the Tribes has evolved, and what's required to sustain it.

Earlier this year I gave a presentation to the Carlsbad Ecological Services Field Office. It was a great opportunity to hear concerns from the field about critical habitat designations, recovery plans, and listings and see how these Service processes might affect Tribes. I encourage you to consider setting up a similar presentation at your field office.

I can also function as a reliable contact when you have questions about tribal leadership, tribal staff information, and protocol for interacting with Tribes. I can help coordinate meetings between the Service and Tribes and attend to lend my support. Once

initial contacts have been established, I can continue to assist you in nurturing those fledgling partnerships.

I try to spend a fair amount of my time in the field. I have recently assisted several refuges with the tribal aspects of comprehensive conservation planning. It has been rewarding to help refuge employees and planners establish contacts and consult with Tribal Councils, as I have at Washington Maritime NWRC and Ridgefield NWRC.

I also have helped bridge communications between the Service and Columbia River Tribes on issues of hatchery management, resident fish management, and salmon recovery. I have joined Fisheries Program personnel at numerous meetings with Tribal Councils to hear their thoughts regarding salmon recovery and management.

I am grateful for the interest many of you have expressed in working with tribal communities. I know this may be new terrain for many of you because Native Americans may not always see or approach resource issues the same way you do. Let me share their perspective with you and help you include them as allies, as part of your winning team for fish and wildlife.

Need some inspiration? Take a few minutes and read some of the success stories featured in this issue of *Out & About* to see tribal partnerships in action.

**O**

*Scott Aikin is the Native American liaison for Region 1 in the External Affairs Office.*

*"I can help you  
better understand  
the unique trust  
responsibility  
between the  
Federal  
government  
and the Tribes."*



*Regional Director Anne Badgely inspects bridge at Agency Creek (see Forest Plan, page 1).*



*Tribal youth gather tules and cattails from Malheur NWR pond (see Native Plants page 3).*

Photos by: Carla Burnside, USFWS

## Living With Carnivores

*How popular workshop was developed*

By Doug Zimmer

If I write you a check for a thousand dollars to cover costs, can you bring your workshop to my community?

The question stopped me cold. It's not every day a private citizen calls a government employee and offers to foot the entire bill to bring a program to their community.

Especially a program about coyotes, wolves, bears, and cougars.

The call was an excellent barometer for the Service and its partners that our premise about Washington's *Living With Carnivores Workshop* had been right on target.

The basis of the workshop is that the best way to provide for the safety and survival of both humans and large carnivores is to minimize contact and conflict between them.

It builds on the idea that as more people know about wildlife behavior, they will become more tolerant and more willing to modify their own behavior to avoid creating situations that lead to conflicts.

### LISTEN, LOOK, AND TOUCH

The workshop is the result of an unusual partnership of federal and state agencies, environmental and wildlife educational groups, and private industry.

Participants have the opportunity to gather educational materials and to see and touch hides, skulls, and other teaching aids arranged

throughout the room. The workshop begins with a series of 20-minute presentations on the coyote, wolf, cougar, black bear and grizzly bear, each including descriptions of the species and its natural history, range, and distribution.

Helpful suggestions follow regarding how to avoid conflicts, including tips on proper storage of garbage, food and other attractants; landscaping to minimize hiding cover around play areas, walkways and livestock areas; and tips about living safely in carnivore country.

Time is provided to answer questions after each species presentation and at the end of the workshop.

### INFORMING, NOT DEFENDING POLICY

The role of each presenter is to provide information, not to discuss wildlife management policy or advocate for a particular species.

To assure accuracy and consistency, presenters use cooperatively developed slide shows and scripts. This allows many presenters to participate, helping to minimize the burden of conducting multiple workshops on any individual or agency.

It also recognized that each agency had different contributions to make, based on its goals, funding, staff expertise, and time available for the project.

### NON-PROFIT MANAGES FUNDS

One of the non-profit partners created a special account to handle funds and manage accounting issues. The funds were used for travel, printing, and other workshop expenses.

Other partners contributed in-kind support, including workshop meeting sites, promotional expertise, workshop materials, or staff to assist with the project. The average cost of a workshop was \$1,000 to \$1,500.

The partners planned five workshops during 2000. The call from the citizen willing to pay \$1,000 made a sixth request.

It was followed by a call from the manager of Seattle City Light's Skagit Projects who described cougar and bear issues in two company-owned communities. Could we

"To assure accuracy and consistency, presenters use cooperatively developed slide shows and scripts."



Photo by: USFWS

*Each presenter uses cooperatively developed slide shows and scripts to assure accuracy and consistency.*

See **LIVING ...** Page 7



## Reaching Out to College Students

When Scott Aikin, Region 1's Native American Liaison, heard that the American Indians in Science and Engineering Society (AISES) National Conference was coming to Portland, Oregon, he jumped at the chance to market the Service and its programs to the Native American community.

AISES is a national, nonprofit organization that assists American Indians pursue studies in science, engineering, and business ([www.aises.org](http://www.aises.org)).

With help from the Diversity and Civil Rights Office, Oregon State Office, and Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery, the Service was well-represented at the November conference.

Over 2,000 people attended keynote addresses and classes. The Service staffed an exhibit, presented several workshops, and hosted a reception for faculty and students.

It offered a unique chance to promote the Service as both a partner to sovereign nation constituents and a potential employer of choice.

For assistance with local opportunities, call Mandy Olund (503/231-2260) or Scott Aikin (503/231-6120).

## Outreach Tool for Frogs

Homeowners use up to 10 times more chemicals on lawns than farmers use on crops. During rain runoff, these products can contaminate creeks or wetlands dozens of miles away.

The Environmental Contaminants Division's *Homeowners Guide to Protecting Frogs — Lawn and Garden Care* is a color .pdf brochure with helpful tips about how to choose non-chemical weed controls, minimize fertilizer use, and more. Great for nurseries, garden shows, fairs, nature center study programs, etc. See <http://contaminants.fws.gov/Issues/Amphibians.cfm> or call 703/358-2148.

## Thief Sentenced

Here's the verdict related to the *Spring Out & About* story by Carla Burnside and Pete Revak about a Native American artifact thief at Malheur NWR: On October 31, 2000, William Dean Jaques was sentenced to six months in a Community Corrections Center and five years probation in U.S. District Court in Eugene, Oregon. He is prohibited from collecting artifacts on private or public lands during his probation.

Two members of the Burns Paiute Tribe testified at his sentencing hearing and were instrumental in the judge's decision to give him an extended period of probation. The Tribe has been working closely with the refuge on the case. As a result of their outreach, they literally filled the court room with tribal members during the hearing.



## Living...

Continued from Page 6

do a pair of workshops for employees and their families? We could and we did.

As a result, Seattle City Light is considering joining the ranks of contributors if the program is repeated next year. Interest is high and we are seriously considering offering this popular workshop again.

In the end, we gave eight workshops in seven Washington communities. What began as a one year effort will likely be continued, based on the strong interest in learning how to live with carnivores. **O**

*Doug Zimmer is an information and education specialist in the Western Washington Office.*



*Participants have an opportunity to see and touch hides, skulls, and other samples.*

Photo by: USFWS

## Making the Most of Too Much

*Nez Perce partnership spurs solution to surplus Idaho salmon*

By Susan Sawyer

*"Salmon have much cultural importance to the Nez Perce and the Tribe readily agreed to help with the surplus."*

This past summer 4,774 spring run chinook salmon returned to Kooskia and Dworshak hatcheries the largest return in over a decade. The good news quickly turned into a challenge: What should be done with the surplus fish after the spawning goals were met?

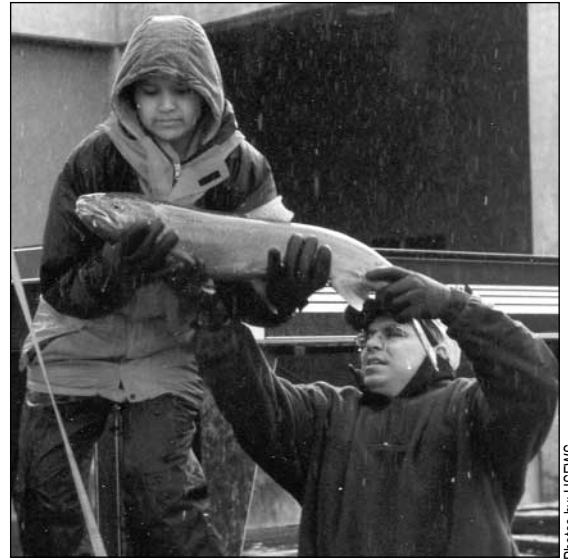
Even after supplying 1,585 fish carcasses to the University of Idaho for research and Washington State University Research Center for a grizzly bear and bald eagle rehabilitation program, over 2,600 salmon remained! The solution was found in an existing partnership with the Nez Perce Tribe.

For several years, the Complex has worked closely with the Nez Perce to develop their own fledgling fishery program through a series of agreements and training programs.

The agreements established a new coho salmon rearing program at Dworshak National Fish Hatchery, which trains tribal staff in fish culture methods and provides on-site work space, rearing ponds, food storage, and technical assistance.



*Tribal members help spawn spring-run chinook salmon. Many spawned fish were frozen, then placed in area rivers during fall to improve animal and plant life.*



Photos by: USFWS

*More than 1,800 fish were placed in the Snake River to spawn naturally.*

Even though the summer's dilemma was beyond the scope of the existing partnership, our good negotiations and training programs paid off: Salmon have much cultural importance to the Nez Perce and the Tribe readily agreed to help with the surplus.

We devised a solution together that involved tribal members transporting and outplanting fish in area rivers and streams to supplement tribal fish-building programs. During August and September, the Nez Perce outplanted more than 1,800 fish, allowing them to spawn naturally in Snake River tributaries.

To aid in nutrient supplementation, the Tribe froze 740 fish used for spawning or unsuitable for outplanting in order to place them in remote streams and tributaries during fall. The decomposing carcasses enhance microscopic plant and animal life, helping to provide a healthy food base for newly hatched wild salmon and steelhead.

Thanks to our ongoing relationship with the Nez Perce Tribe, we found a solution that makes environmental sense, cultural sense, and is paving the way for future projects. **O**

*Susan Sawyer is an information and education specialist at Dworshak National Fish Hatchery Complex.*



## Announcements...

Continued from Page 7

### "Initiative" a Big Success

In July the Service enjoyed another first... the sight of university presidents at FWS field stations, learning about everything from habitat restoration and fish nutrition to onsite Native American villages.

The Service's first "Faculty Initiative" established relationships and partnerships with Historically Black, Hispanic, and Tribally Affiliated Colleges and Universities.

The connection with Tribally Affiliated colleges was especially important, because the Service has not been involved with these schools.

Administrators and staff from Northwest Indian College in Bellevue, Washington, and Haskell Indian



Nations University in Lawrence, Kansas, had a chance to learn about the Service's mission, see cutting-edge science in action, and learn about the skills required of potential Service employees while visiting several field offices and stations.

They also met with the Regional Directorate and established Student Career Experience Program (SCEP) Working Agreements.

During FY 2001, the Initiative program will provide schools with criteria to ensure that graduating seniors can qualify for Service positions. The initiative program will also review university and Service sponsored research

projects and discuss curricula development needs. For information, call Mandy Olund (503/231-2260).

### Recycling Act

In 1990 Rimrock Recycling in Harney County, Oregon began a volunteer, non-profit household recycling effort.

When dropping off some recyclables, a Malheur NWR maintenance worker noticed the tin can shed was full.



He got an okay from the refuge manager to fill a refuge truck with the tin on the next scheduled trip to Bend to pick up refuge supplies. He enlisted help from his wife and other maintenance workers, who loaded the more than four tons of tin by hand! Folks at the recycling center said this was the first time in over four years they had seen the back wall of the shed!

This act of "community spirit" cost the refuge nothing, but gained it recognition and appreciation – both important commodities in a small, rural community.

## TRAININGS & WORKSHOPS

### Basics of Working with the News Media

Learn how to advocate the importance of good media relations with colleagues, determine key media messages, address controversial issues, coordinate media response with your regional and national counterparts, and more!

**Where:** Shepherdstown, WV

**When:** 1/22-23/01, register by 11/27/00

**Contact:** Sharon Howard (304/876-7494)

### Developing Festivals and Events

Learn how to find and develop sponsors, foster community ownership, tap available resources, plan logistics and equipment needs, designs programs, exhibits and activities, recruit staff and organize events, and market your activity to the news media and community.

**Where:** Shepherdstown, WV

**When:** 2/6-9/01, register by 12/12/00

**Contact:** Sharon Howard (304/876-7494)

### Interpretive Talk and the Process of Interpretation

Learn how to research, develop a theme, deliver and present an interpretive talk. Hear about effective delivery techniques and how to present a talk that allows the audience to form intellectual and emotional connections with the resource.

**Where:** Shepherdstown, WV

**When:** 2/20-23/01, register by 12/20/00

**Contact:** Sharon Howard (304/876-7494)

### Increasing Your Personal Effectiveness

Learn how to define your most important goals and values, understand your personal needs, examine how you interact with others, manage your growth, development, and career, more. Must complete three hour assignment prior to course.

**Where:** Shepherdstown, WV

**When:** 2/26-3/2/01, register by 12/20/00

**Contact:** Receptionist (304/876-7489)

# Interpreting Native America

Historical and cultural projects require the "right stuff"

*"Exhibits related to cultural history often require more time for research and gathering visual resources than wildlife exhibits."*

By Glenda Franich

Interpreting cultural resources and history is very different than interpreting wildlife: Kooskia National Fish Hatchery's Mill Pond Trail interpretive panels provide an excellent case study.

Hatchery lands include an important historic and archaeological site where the Nimiipuu, also known as the Nez Perce, lived for generations. Here, too, Chief Looking Glass' band was attacked by the U.S. Cavalry on July 1, 1877, a significant event on the eve of the Nez Perce War.

## HOW PROJECT EVOLVED

EPIC was asked to create panels that would interpret a trail, the site, and the many events that took place. Both accuracy and sensitivity in telling the story were paramount.

The hatchery submitted an initial outline, then Virginia Parks (Region 1's Cultural Resources Team), Susan Sawyer (hatchery Outdoor Recreation Planner), and EPIC staff

began working on text and illustration content. This is where the real research began.

One panel included a village scene on Clear Creek as it looked before Euro-American contact. The challenge was to recreate a scene based on surviving archaeological and ethnographic information.

We had to find answers to detail-related questions, such as how the village was laid out and the size and type of houses it included; how the women dressed, and braided and tied their hair; what men used as fishing gear, the designs for canoes, the extent of the forest, height of the trees, etc.

Contacts with tribal members were invaluable. Most of the detail in the final drawing came from generations-old oral histories, historic photographs, and data from other archaeological sites.

## MAKE TIME FOR RESEARCH

Exhibits related to cultural history often require more time for research and gathering visual resources than wildlife exhibits.

From the outset, it is essential to find good tribal contacts, state historical societies, and universities. The Tribe involved must have a chance to review the text and graphics to both exclude inappropriate information and images and enhance the credibility of the materials.

## ACCURACY IS EVERYTHING

Site visits are essential for both the interpretive planner and the artist. Select the artist carefully: Most wildlife artists don't have expertise with historic subjects. Historical or ethnographic illustrators may also charge more for their services due to required research.

The hatchery project used a Nez Perce artist whose detailed final illustration allows visitors to readily connect with the scene.

To convey the unprovoked attack on Chief Looking Glass' camp, we relied on a drawing made in 1928 by the chief's envoy, Peo Peo Tholekt, a survivor of the attack. Wherever



Photos by: USFWS



Nez Perce Tribe and horses in full regalia help dedicate the new trail and panels.

See INTERPRETING ... Page 11

## Seeds of a Good Idea

*Be ready for opportunities that come your way*

By Nancy Pollot

Opportunities sometimes take an unusual form. For example, what would you do with an offer of 4,500 pounds of free birdseed?

A biologist in the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office received such a call from a manager at local United Grocers wholesaler with excess wild bird seed he wanted to donate. A little overwhelmed at first, the biologist had the presence of mind to say, "Let me see what I can do. I'll call you back."

### ASK THE OBVIOUS QUESTIONS

Obviously the free birdseed represented an opportunity to educate people about birds. We just needed to answer some questions: Is there anything wrong with the birdseed? How is it packaged? How would we pick it up? Where would we store it? Who would load and unload more than two tons of birdseed? And how would we distribute it?

The answers were less complicated than we expected: The birdseed was perfectly good, packaged in convenient 10-pound bags. Our office mates would help with loading and unloading. The warehouse had room to store it *temporarily*. We only needed to figure out a way to put it into the right hands.

### SET OUT A STRATEGY

A good brainstorming session produced a plan. We wanted to do bird education outreach, but it had to involve minimal time on our part.

We checked with local environmental educators and everyone was excited by the

prospect of free birdseed. Some even gave us helpful ideas, such as putting a message out on a list server to teachers. As soon as the message was on the list server, requests began pouring in.

### SIMPLIFY LOGISTICS AND TRACKING

Estimating the number of requests, we figured each group could receive 150 - 200 pounds of seed. To minimize the time spent with distribution, we scheduled all the pickups on one day.

To track the effort, we created a simple form, including a description of the birdseed project, the identity of the group, how much birdseed they took, and how they planned to distribute it. Projects ranged from teacher workshops and camp bird feeder projects to activities at bird festivals.

### REAP THE REWARDS

It's amazing what a few tons of free birdseed generated. The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office accomplished its goal of distributing all of the seed in just a few weeks. United Grocers got their oversupply problem solved by doing a good deed. Students got many conservation projects funded. Wild birds got a little extra seed last winter and a lot of habitat projects were completed. The community got some education about birds. And Fish and Wildlife Service got some good PR, proving to a lot of folks that we really are for the birds! **O**

*Nancy Pollot is on the information and education team in the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office.*

## Interpreting...

Continued from Page 10

possible, use primary sources, accounts, and drawings documented by eyewitnesses.

On July 1, 2000, the 128<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the attack, the Service and its partners dedicated the Mill Pond Trail and interpretive panels. Many Nez Perce and several of Chief Looking Glass' descendants attended. They even brought three beautiful Appaloosa horses in full regalia to participate in the special ceremony.

Tribal members remembered those who had died in the war and formally thanked the Service for accurately conveying this important moment. The best measure of our success, though, was the reaction of tribal members: As they walked the trail and read the panels many nodded their heads, letting us know "Yes, that's the way it was." **O**

*Glenda Franich is a visual information specialist in EPIC.*

## More Upcoming Events

### San Francisco Bay Duck Days

**When:** February 10  
**Where:** Don Edwards  
San Francisco  
Bay National  
Wildlife Refuge, CA  
**Contact:**  
Amado Hipol  
408/262-5513

### California Duck Days

**When:** February 16-18  
**Where:** Davis, CA  
**Contact:**  
Mary Kate McKenna  
1 800/425-5001  
www.duckdays.org

### Klamath Basin Bald Eagle Conference/ Festival

**When:** February 16-18  
**Where:**  
Klamath Falls, OR  
**Contact:** Klamath  
County Dept. of Tourism  
1 800/445-6728

### Salton Sea International Bird Festival

**When:** February 16-19  
**Where:** Holtville, CA  
**Contact:**  
Carolyn Benson  
760/344-4591



## Workshop a Success

*Nisqually NWR hosts ORP gathering*

By Jeanne Clark

*"Participant  
evaluations gave  
the first  
workshop high  
marks."*

They came from every corner of the Pacific Region, from Guam and Midway Atoll to the Salton Sea. For the first time ever, 25 Region 1 outdoor recreation planners (ORPs) had a chance to meet face-to-face at Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge.

The three-day "Planning for the Big Six" workshop in June included presentations from regional office and refuge staff, local experts, and speakers from other regions. Topics ranged from CCPs and appropriate uses to visitor services planning. Each day included time to view the refuge's outstanding new facilities.

Participants had opportunities to share resources and ideas and to network during daily on-site tours. ORPs had a chance to visit



Photo by: USFWS

*ORPs on refuge's accessible viewing platform.*

with regional office staff and a few refuge managers and supervisors who also attended the gathering.

Participant evaluations gave the workshop high marks and all appreciated Carolyn Bohan's efforts, as Regional Chief of the NWR System, to make the workshop happen. **O**

*Jeanne Clark is editor of Out & About and public outreach coordinator at Stone Lakes NWR.*

## Restoring...

Continued from Page 1

(Heiau), shrines (Ahu) and burial grounds (Kanu'ana) will once again be held sacred; and that Native Hawaiians (Na Kanaka Maoli) can once again live on this land in the spirit of harmony, peace, and balance with all that exist within (Pono)."

The first phase of restoration includes construction of a 12-mile fenced enclosure and several one-acre test plots, propagation and planting of native plants, construction of access roads, and development of irrigation plans and systems.

The Pacific Islands Ecological Services Office supports the KFPWG through the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program by providing funds to implement projects. I serve as liaison to the group and recently

had the opportunity to provide some elbow grease, too.

It didn't take long to see why KFPWG accomplishes so much conservation on the Reserve. KFPWG recruits indigenous people and non-Hawaiians alike for volunteer labor. As we worked, the group's leaders taught us much about the area's interesting history, flora, and fauna.

In the evening, we enjoyed delicious Hawaiian food and drank kava, an ancient Polynesian beverage. The leaders told stories and one entertained us with his guitar, singing songs composed about the Kahikinui Forest and respect the Hawaiian People have for it. In addition to a great conservation and cultural experience, volunteers are often given special, year-round hunting privileges on the reserve.

The habitat conservation elements of the project were enough to win the support of the Partners' program. But what really makes this project special is that the Service is able to promote conservation while at the same time, to protect forests that are sacred to Hawaii's indigenous people. **O**

*Michael Richardson is an entomologist for Ecological Services Pacific Islands Ecoregion.*



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*Native Hawaiians  
spearhead forest  
restoration projects.*



Photo by: USFWS